**HW1-part2 Summary2**

**Comparing NoSQL MongoDB to an SQL DB**

This article compare several query performance between NoSQL MongoDB and SQL DB based on a modest-size dataset.

**Comparison & Conclusion**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | MongoDB | SQL |
| insert | Lightly faster or equally | equally |
| Update(unindexed) | Worse | better |
| Update(primary key) | Much more better | worse |
| Select(simple) | Faster | Slow |
| Select(complex) | Much more faster | worse |

* If the database is non-structured and extremely large, then a NoSQL database is a good choice.
* SQL Server has to retrieve all its data from disk and disk speed is slower than memory fetch time.
* SQL is the industry standard and much more widely supported over MongoDB.
* MongoDB, such as its poor performance for aggregate functions and querying based on non-key values
* Overall, MongoDB has better runtime performance for inserts, updates and simple queries.
* SQL performed better when updating and querying non-key attributes, as well as for aggregate queries.